

## FRANCE.

## Napoleon's Denial of a Bonapartist Conspiracy for Invasion.

## His Majesty Claims a Legitimacy of Royal Right—Religio-Political Reaction—Paper Money Inflation—The Army.

## TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Oct. 23, 1871. The London Times states in its issue this morning that the Emperor Napoleon has declared that the recent reports from France of a Bonapartist conspiracy and intended descent upon the coast of France are "entirely without foundation." The ex-emperor, claiming that "he is the only legitimate sovereign of France," advocates no violent measures "for the restoration of his dynasty," but believes his partisans should urge the taking of the will of the French people upon the question of the settlement of the government of the country by means of a plebiscite.

REACTIONARY FEELING IN MARSEILLES. Municipal elections were held in Marseilles yesterday. The ballot showed that the ultra-Catholics were successful, defeating the radical candidate for Mayor.

PAPER MONEY INFLATION. There is great scarcity of money in Paris, and the crisis is daily increasing in intensity.

To relieve in some measure the public distress the Bank of France to-day commenced to issue 35,000,000 francs in currency of small denominations.

ARMY PLANS. An extensive military establishment is to be formed at Rouen. It will comprise a school of artillery and arsenal within the city, and an entrenched camp and a series of forts outside. President Thiers will lay the foundation stone of the artillery school with appropriate ceremonies.

## ENGLAND.

## The American Fires Relief Movement Still More Universal.

## The Deep Sea Cable Companies to Chicago—Death of Sir Rodolph Murchison—Free Trade Principles.

## TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Oct. 23, 1871. The Liverpool subscriptions to the Chicago relief fund amount this morning to \$90,000. Nottingham has contributed \$5,000. The steamer Russia, which sailed on Saturday, took a large consignment of clothing and blankets contributed at various points of the kingdom for the victims of the Western fires.

The National Choral Society, numbering 1,000 members, will perform the oratorio of "The Messiah" at Albert Hall, Hyde Park, for the benefit of the Chicago sufferers.

AID FROM THE CABLE COMPANIES. The Anglo-American Cable Company and the French Atlantic Telegraph Company have resolved to give \$5,000 each to the relief of the Chicago sufferers, and checks have already been placed in the hands of the Lord Mayor for that purpose.

DEATH OF SIR RODOLPH MURCHISON. Sir Rodolph Murchison, Baronet, President of the Geological and Geographical Societies, died on Sunday, October 22, aged 70 years.

COMMERCIAL PROTECTION CONTINUED. At a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce this morning resolutions were unanimously adopted condemning "the proposed protectionist modifications in the French commercial treaty."

## GERMANY.

## Kaiser William's Contribution to Chicago.

## TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Oct. 23, 1871. His Majesty the Emperor William has made a personal donation of 1,000 thalers for the relief of the Chicago sufferers.

MAKING READY FOR EMERGENCIES. During the Parliamentary session to-day a bill providing for the formation of an Imperial War Fund was introduced and referred to the Committee on the Budget of the Empire.

The measure accords with the wishes of the Emperor on the subject of the support of the army.

## SWITZERLAND.

## The Communist Congress in Convention.

## TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

GENEVA, Oct. 23, 1871. The convention of delegates to the International League of Communists—which was called by circular some time since—was assembled in session in this city to-day. The attendance is small and without the presence of any noted leader, and the proceedings are quite uninteresting.

## CORSICA.

## The Island Peaceable with Prince Napoleon.

## TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Oct. 23, 1871. Despatches from Corsica state that the recent disturbances in the island, of which reports have been already forwarded to the press, amounted to no more than slight broils between the local police officers of Ajaccio and the people. No serious trouble has occurred, nor is any anticipated. It is said that Prince Napoleon has announced his intention to deliver a political speech to the people of Ajaccio.

## SPAIN.

## Political Division Profoundly Amadeus.

## TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Oct. 23, 1871. The Imparcial newspaper says that the effort to bring about a reconciliation between the supporters of Sagasta and Zorrilla and form a coalition ministry have failed.

## EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Oct. 23.—4.30 P. M.—Consols closed at 98 for money and 98 1/2 for the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 90 1/2; 1868, 90 1/2; 1871, 91 1/2; 1874, 91 1/2; 1876, 91 1/2; 1878, 91 1/2; 1880, 91 1/2. Rent closed at 40 1/2. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23.—LIVERPOOL.—The cotton market closed heavy. Middling uplands, 9 1/2; middling, 9 1/4; good, 9 1/4. The sales of the day have been 3,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and 1,000 for home consumption. LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23.—LIVERPOOL.—The market for sugar was quiet. The sales of the day have been 1,000 tons, including 500 for export and 500 for home consumption. LIVERPOOL WOOL MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23.—LIVERPOOL.—The market for wool was quiet. The sales of the day have been 1,000 tons, including 500 for export and 500 for home consumption.

## THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

List of American Vessels Landed at Liverpool October 23.

Vessel	From	Days of Sailing	Days
Stramond	Minneapolis	New York	Sept. 29
Ship Duke of Wellington	New Orleans	Aug. 13	2,190
Ship Island Lark	Mobile	Aug. 14	443
Total bales			5,521

YELLOW FEVER IN CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, Oct. 23, 1871. There were three deaths from yellow fever during the past twenty-four hours.

## WEST INDIES.

## Increase of the Revenue in Jamaica—Shipping Disasters—Sir Charles Bright Leaves for England—Naval Ship Closed.

## TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

KINGSTON, Oct. 22, 1871. The Pacific mail steamship Rising Star sailed for Aspinwall yesterday. The Jamaica revenue returns, just published, show receipts amounting to £2,000, which is £500 beyond the estimates.

The financial surplus may confidently be estimated at £12,000, which, added to the surplus previously accumulated, will be devoted this year to the inauguration of great public works and the internal improvements.

A French bark, supposed to be the Gangan, from Newport, Wales, has been cast away on Folly Keys. She is supposed to be a total wreck.

St. Thomas. ST. THOMAS, Oct. 16. Via Havana, Oct. 23, 1871.

Sir Charles Bright sailed yesterday for Europe in the steamer Elbe, his health requiring rest. His brother, Mr. Edward Bright, remains in charge of the works.

The American brigantine Monte Christo, from Martinique for New York, with a cargo of sugar, called here for medical assistance, the cook having stabbed the mate. She proceeded on her voyage this morning, leaving the cook in custody of the Consul.

A suit in chancery regarding the steamer Telegrafo has closed. The jury assembled at Tortola and awarded £13,000 indemnity to the owner.

Porto Rico. SAN JUAN, Oct. 10. Via Havana, Oct. 23, 1871.

On the 20th ult. the British ship Lord Warden, with a cargo of machinery, was lost on Corona Reef, twenty miles south of Mayaguez. A portion of the cargo was saved. The wreck has been sold.

## HAYTI.

## A Presidential Tour and Plan of a New Revolution—Partisans of Baez, Salnave and Salomon in Motion—American Naval Claim Against the Government.

## TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAYTI, Oct. 23, 1871. Advice from Port au Prince to the 21st instant state that President Saget had left the capital to visit the southern departments of the republic. His arrival at Jacmel was daily expected.

Rumors of another projected revolution were obtaining currency, and it was believed that partisans of ex-President General Salnave were assembling on the northern frontier and at Monte Christo, in the Dominican territory.

They are aided by President Baez in their projected incursion. The name of General Salomon, reading at present at St. Thomas, is currently mentioned in connection with future revolutionary movements.

The iron-clad steamer Atalanta sailed from Philadelphia in December, 1869, for Port au Prince and was never heard from.

Mr. Sidney Oaksmith, of Philadelphia, now claims that the late President Salnave contracted with him for the steamer as a warship of \$150,000, and that \$50,000 was paid on said contract. He has brought a suit against President Saget for the balance of \$100,000.

The case is still before the courts. The coffee crop of Hayti is being gathered. The yield will be large.

## ST. DOMINGO.

## Allegation of City Incendiarism Against the Anarchists—Cabral's Victory Over Baez Confirmed.

## TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PUERTO PLATA, Oct. 8. Via Havana, Oct. 23, 1871. It is asserted that the fire which occasioned the destruction of Puerto Plata was caused by the opponents of the scheme of annexation to the United States.

News from Cabral and the revolutionary army confirm the report of an engagement with the forces of Baez. Cabral remained in possession of San Juan, while the army of Baez retreated with heavy loss.

They are now marching on Barcelona. President Guzman Blanco is actively raising forces to quell the revolt. He has gone to Valencia to organize the troops.

His war steamers are assembling at Puerto Caballo. The Bolivar has been sent to Martinique for repairs.

Large armaments are in course of preparation. It is anticipated that the campaign thus opened will be final and close the struggle.

The prisons are crowded with political prisoners. The government is disposed to rule with an iron hand.

Executive Oppression and Sufferings of the People. MARACAYBO, Sept. 27, 1871.

For the last month arrests, imprisonments, fines, forced loans and floggings have been the daily excitement. The army press-gang has done considerable work. The poor native of the street, perched in purchase of the daily food for his family a long way off, is roughly handled and marched to barracks—dumb, of course, since the smallest resistance is visited with a branding from the cavalry sword, the weapon usually carried by these notables, and the poor wretch's little purchases left to the mercy of any friend or foe, and the hungry family left to their imaginations unless some neighbor give them information. Others are dragged from their homes or stores with the order to march. Those who are poor must take the market, but he of any means is held until the sum of twelve moroccos (\$240, gold) is paid, the standard value of a young Venezuelan to-day, as a substitute for army service. The higher class are much in contributions of \$1,000 and upwards, at the discretion of His Excellency. In default of cash the prison and lash supply their place.

The prisoners are fettered in pairs, and deprived of communication with their friends. To differ in politics from the reigning authorities is a crime against the state. In one case a young man who refused to rob the sum of \$1,000 from his employer, who is absent, to satisfy the cash cravings of this horde of wolves. This person was hanged on payment of the above amount by some friends.

All the sulphur and nitre on hand has been demitted from the drugstore and no pay tendered. All the drugstore must be foreclosed.

## THE SAN FRANCISCO INCENDIARIES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23, 1871. The police are working up the matter of the numerous incendiary fires, but have arrived at no solution as yet.

The ship Daniel Marcy cleared to-day for New York.

## FIRE IN THE WOODS OF MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Oct. 23, 1871. A high wind has rekindled the fires in the woods on the military reservation, near Fort Huron. Much anxiety is felt for the safety of the city.

## FIRES IN NEW YORK.

## Extensive Conflagrations in the Western Counties.

## A Village in Orleans County Destroyed.

## The Woods Along the Hudson in Flames.

## Extensive Conflagrations in the Swamps and Woods—A Prussian Settlement Burned.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1871. Extensive fires prevail in the swamps and woods of Monroe, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Wayne and Seneca counties. The wind has been blowing a perfect gale since yesterday morning, and much uneasiness is felt throughout the farming district.

The smoke obscures the sun to such an extent that lights have to be used in buildings to-day in this city.

Reports are constantly arriving of fires raging in the woods throughout the country. Two farm-houses and other buildings, near Walworth, Wayne county, are reported burned. Several houses, straw and hay stacks, with large woods, opposite Seneca Point, Canandaigua Lake, were burned to-day. It is also reported that a man was burned to death.

A rumor comes from Albion that the Prussian settlement north of Albion, Orleans county, was burned to-day.

The wind has subsided this evening. The country is very dry, and there are no hopes of the fires being extinguished until heavy rains occur.

The Marshes and Forests Near Auburn in Flames. AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1871.

About three acres of the forest known as Chestnut Ridge, near this city, was burned yesterday. The flames were subdued by the united labors of the people of the neighborhood.

The Montezuma marshes have been burning for several days. The marshes are two miles wide and about twelve miles in length.

The grocery store of Thomas & Shaw, in this city, was burned last night. Loss \$4,000—partially insured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Fires Near the Shaker Settlement in Rensselaer County. TROY, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1871.

The woods near the Shaker settlement, about six miles from here, are on fire, and it is feared that considerable damage may be done.

Great Fire in Ulster County. RONDOUT, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1871.

A large fire is raging in the Shawangunk Mountains, near Port Jervis. Several hundred acres have been already burned over. A large fire is also raging in the woods at Flatbush, near Rondout.

Fire in the Woods on the Canadian Frontier. NIAGARA FALLS, Oct. 23, 1871.

The woods six miles above, between Lasalle and Tonawanda, have been on fire all day.

The fire is rapidly extending, and already covers an area of two miles.

Fires are also reported at Albion, and in the woods in the rear of Chippewa, Ont.

## AFFAIRS IN CHICAGO.

More Favorable Reports from Local Insurance Companies—Losses of the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches. CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 23, 1871.

There are indications to-day that the Chicago insurance companies will do much better than was generally expected. The Republic, which at first resolved to pay twenty-five per cent and disband, will, it is understood, reconsider that action and pay in full. The company will pay twenty per cent, without awaiting for an adjustment, and after the adjustment will pay the balance. It is also asserted that the Boatmen's Company will pay in full.

The amount of property of the city is now supplied with water from the waterworks.

The committees appointed at the recent meeting of the Rock River Conference to ascertain the losses to Methodist churches by fire, report as follows:—Garrett Biblical Institute losses on buildings owned in the city \$80,000.

Methodist church block, \$100,000; Grace church, \$100,000; one Scandinavian and two German churches, \$15,000. Amount of insurance considered good, \$50,000.

The inquiry in the case of the Grosvenor homicide has not yet closed. The excitement regarding it is subsiding.

The value of the school buildings and apparatus destroyed by fire is \$208,000. Eight school houses were burned.

The walls of two wings of the Court House are found to be but slightly injured, and the condition of the Court House is such that it will be ready for occupancy in a few days.

At a meeting yesterday of the congregation of the Fourth Presbyterian church it was ascertained that four worshippers of that church were burned out of their dwellings and are homeless. Their houses of worship and mission school were destroyed. This is one of the most flourishing churches in the city.

## PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Aid for the Sufferers by the Wisconsin Fires—New Canon—Amendment to the Constitution Adopted. BALTIMORE, Oct. 23, 1871.

The Convention met at ten o'clock. After the usual opening services the Rev. WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D., of Wisconsin, read the following extract of a letter from Hon. Matt H. Carpenter, United States Senator from Wisconsin:

"My latest advice from home are that from twelve hundred to eighteen hundred lives have been lost and immense destruction of property caused by the late fire. Chicago is so conspicuous, even in its misfortunes, as to throw ordinary disasters in the shade, and, therefore, less attention has been given to the sufferings of our people, the many other cities have been visited by similar disasters, and the people of the world would tend to forget the adoption of a resolution by the Convention to send a public thought in the right direction."

Upon reading the above extract the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That notwithstanding the awful calamity to which the great city of the Northwest has been subjected, the wider spread devastation by fire that has been visited upon the States of Wisconsin and Michigan must not be overlooked, but that the appeal to our feeling of human brotherhood and Christian love from our feeling of sympathy for the suffering people of these States should meet with a speedy response in a generous contribution for their relief.

Resolved, That the members of this Convention will join in such contribution, each and every one of them, and that each will contribute to the good people of his home the poor friends of those sections who are now suffering the loss of their homes and property, and that the Convention will send a public thought in the right direction.

Resolved, That in view of the awful visitation, the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States are invited to send any contributions that they may desire to be sent to the States of Wisconsin and Michigan, and that the Convention will send a public thought in the right direction.

The Convention then considered and passed the section 13, canon 13, title 1, reported and recommended by the Committee on Canons relating to the relief of dioceses.

The Convention took up for consideration the amendment to article 5 of the constitution proposed to the last General Convention, in 1868, and made known to the several diocesan conventions, relative to admission of churches, the formation of new and the division of old dioceses, and ratified the amendment by the following vote: by dioceses—Ayes 23, nays 4, divided 1—total, 40. Lay vote—Ayes 27, nays 3, divided 2—total, 32.

The order of the day—ratification—was taken up, and Mr. J. J. of Illinois, resumed his speech, which was begun on Saturday, and concluded at half-past three o'clock, when the house adjourned to seven o'clock P. M.

## YACHTING.

## THE INTERNATIONAL CONTESTS.

## The Sappho Again Victorious, She Beat the Livonia by Twenty-five Minutes and Twenty-seven Seconds.

## A Fine Breeze and a Splendid Race.

## The Livonia "Hull Down" as the Sappho Passes the Home Stakeboat.

## ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. ASHBURY.

## The Dauntless to Sail the Livonia To-Day.

The public interest in the international races for the possession of the so-called "Queen's Cup" culminated yesterday in the signal defeat of the British yacht. Four contestants out of the seven generously allowed to be sailed by the Committee of Arrangements have been won by American vessels, and the prize still remains in the hands of the New York Yacht Club. The decisive victory achieved by the Sappho yesterday at once blighted the hopes of the aspiring owner of the Livonia for this season at least, and triumphantly terminated a series of contests which, however interesting as yachting exhibitions, gave rise to little speculation from the start. Satisfactory conclusions, however, may be deduced from the races, inasmuch as it has been clearly proved that our keel as well as our contre-board yachts are superior not only on the glad waters of the "light green," but also on the dark blue sea, and that the happy combination, the *juste milieu* of beam and ballast, the type of American yachts, is far ahead of the simple element of ballast alone, which is the distinctive characteristic of foreign vessels of the pleasure navy. The "Queen's Cup" has been contested for by—

1. The Sappho, an American schooner, 110 tons, built at New York, N. Y., in 1868.

2. The Dauntless, an American schooner, 110 tons, built at New York, N. Y., in 1868.

3. The Livonia, a Russian schooner, 110 tons, built at Livonia, Russia, in 1868.

4. The Sappho, an American schooner, 110 tons, built at New York, N. Y., in 1868.

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## SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

## Breaking of a Derrick on the East River Bridge Tower.

## Two Men Instantly Killed and Four Seriously Injured.

## The East River Bridge tower on the Brooklyn side was yesterday the scene of an appalling accident, involving a sacrifice of life and the maiming of four men. The work was thus far progressed most satisfactorily, and but few persons, considering the heavy materials in use, have been injured, while no lives had been lost until yesterday afternoon. The great stone tower in question has reached the height of sixty-one feet, and the labor of hoisting the immense blocks of gray granite is performed by the means of enormous wooden derricks, which are secured by heavy iron guys and wire ropes, made fast by strong ring bolts to the stone, and ranged at short intervals from each other, of about three to average three and a half tons each in weight, are brought alongside the dock at the base of the tower on large floats, two of which are constantly in attendance there. There were several men at work on these floats, and twenty laborers were employed on the top of the tower, of which a block of granite of three and a half tons weight was being hoisted on the rear centre derrick, which had previously hoisted a much larger stone in safety. The stone rose steadily and securely until it was poised above the car track, or trestle, which runs at the height of forty feet above the dock, the full length of the tower. It was about four o'clock, suddenly a great cracking noise startled the men, who in an instant took to the cause of the appalling sound and fled for safety from beneath the

which were falling about them. The main shaft of the centre derrick had broken in two under the enormous weight, and the wire ropes and iron guys had parted. John French and James McGarry were caught under the falling timbers, and the life was crushed out of them. Thomas Douglas, foreman, was struck on the left knee